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December 2020

## MS 76 Box 21 Notebook 8 - Schools. Eclipses

Fred Bussey Lambert

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MS 76  
BX 21  
NBK 8

Schools.  
Eclipses.  
~~Osburn.~~  
Spurlock.

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MS 76  
BX 21  
NBK 8

Huntington City Library References 1

Harper's New Monthly Magazine  
No XV Dec. 1854 - Vol X.

First Article

"Virginia Illustrated"

Also Same - p. 289 - Picture  
of a stage by Port  
Wrayon

Same p. 300 - Picture of  
"The Wagoner"

Same p. 303 - "The Drover"

Other pictures follow.

See p. 305 - "Natural Bridge"

Also " 306 - " " "

p. 159 - "The Emigrants  
Hall"

p. 171 - "Railroad Accident"

p. 307 - Stuck Fast in the  
Mud.

Also see Same for 1878  
Article on "White Sulphur  
Springs"

1916 - A Portfolio of Caroons -  
Gives photos as caroons  
of many Huntington Citizens  
of that date.

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Try to consult The  
Draper Manuscripts for  
material on this section -  
Wisconsin Hist. Society.  
Madison, Wis.

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For Cannack Family See  
Pers. Recollections of  
Private John Henry Cannack  
by his sons, in this Library.



Mr. Everett Cole  
South Point  
Oct. 1, 1945

## Ceredo

Ceredo was laid off with most of the streets running from the river toward the hill. The principal street was called Main St., 84 ft. wide. ~

First Street West extended parallel to Main Street, but did not extend to the Ohio River, but did extend to the hills.

Second Street West was a short street extending to Hoard's Meadow.

First Street East extended to the steamboat landing. Goods were shipped here from Cincinnati, possibly some from wholesalers in Portsmouth. This landing was called "The Grade." This street extended back to the bank of Jordan's Branch, named for Lee Jordan, I think I never saw him.

He died or left before my day.  
This was in 1882.

Second Street East ran from what was known as A Street and back to the bank of Jordan's Branch.

Third Street East was opened from B Street to Jordan Bank.

A large mill stood on the edge of the river bank. It was above Third Street East. A short street extended from B Street across to the mill. It was called Mill Street.

The next street was called Bridge Street. It ran from a toll bridge to the river. This toll bridge was across Twelve Pole, and caught the travel from the East side of Twelve Pole, and from the main road running up and down the Ohio river. It was owned by the Hoards. It was washed away in the 1884 flood - a good deed. The Hoards said they would rebuild it when the Co. comes. But there is some

<sup>said they would then build</sup>  
<sup>right by the side of it. They sold</sup>  
The Credo M. E. Church, a frame  
building fronted on Main Street.  
The back part was toward  
Jordan Branch. It was the  
only church building at that  
time.

The Congregationals held  
services in an old building  
(frame), two story, up stairs <sup>Crescent Bldg</sup>.  
This building fronted on B Street.  
It was said that people as  
well as the minister walked  
from Huntington. An old  
man named Albert Bowers was  
the minister.

<sup>School</sup>  
The school was a  
two room frame building which  
stood on the same site as  
the present Credo Grade Build-  
ing. E. B. Turner was principal.  
A local woman taught under  
him. The building burned  
while school was being taught.  
It may have been purposely  
burned. The school was conducted  
in the old Crescent Building  
on B Street to teach the year

The Congregationalists then built a place of worship on the corner of C and First Street West.

The Toll Bridge was washed away in the flood of 1884. It was an old fashioned covered wooden bridge. It was owned by Charles B. Hoard principally, and possibly Capt. Ramsdell, who came there with the Hoards from Watertown, New York.

Charley Hoard Sr. purchased most all the vacant land around Ceredo after he came there.

He had two sons, Pitt and Floyd. Pitt married <sup>Thompson</sup> Julia Ann and had two sons and a daughter. Henry Clark married <sup>Wid</sup> Julia Ann Hoard. The sons were Charles C. Hoard who married Anna Spurlock, <sup>day</sup> of Huston and Minerva Spurlock. George Hoard, another son of Pitt Hoard was never married. He accidentally shot and

\*  
old Mrs. Thompson  
came with Hoard  
& lived with him  
some.

killed himself when duck hunting  
on the Ohio River above Ceredo.  
The gun was laying in the skiff.  
He reached for the muzzle of  
the gun, and it went off  
and killed him. This was about  
1886. He was probably in  
his early Twenties

Floyd Hoard lived with  
his brother Pitt Hoard in  
a large building known as  
Hoard's brick. Floyd was  
never married.

Ceredo owed its origin  
to the slavery question.

A man named — Wilson  
came and started the town  
but left at the opening of  
the war, and never returned.  
I think he was <sup>from</sup> Massachusetts.

Ceredo people assisted slaves  
to cross the Ohio River where  
they were assisted

Other citizens who came from  
the East after the Civil War  
were Capt. Ramsdell,  
Capt. Hamilton Willis, Major

James P. Way <sup>2</sup>met<sup>r</sup>, ~~David~~.

Millon Shelton came from New York, had no family. He owned two frame business buildings on First St. East & corner of B Street.

Hermis Shine(?), an old man — Osgood, father of Geo. Osgood. Mr. Osgood Sr. died before I went there. Edward Davis, also came from the East. He was of Welsh descent.

An old man Abel Segar lived on the point of a hill East of the end of the toll bridge.

Alfred ~~Ray~~ Frazell an old man and his wife ran a boarding house, known as the Credo House, on Main Street out toward the ~~brick~~ School.

"Little" Isaac Bloss came from up in the county and ran a boarding house in a two-story brick on corner of Second St. East & fronted on



He was an old man then.  
He also kept the Post Office.  
Capt. Ramsdells daughter,  
Carrie Ramsdell, married a  
son, Hiram Bloss, of Isaac  
Bloss, and Mr. Ramsdell  
probably got the P.O. for  
Post office for him.

Isaac Bloss had two  
sons and a daughter.

The sons were Hiram and  
William. The daughter was  
Mary Lou Bloss. She married  
Mr. C. R. Enslow of Huntington.  
Hiram Bloss may be yet  
employed at the Huntington  
post office. He is now  
retired.

Will Bloss, son of Isaac  
died as a result of a ruptured  
appendix.

John Holt came from up  
Big Sandy. He and his  
family separated & he went  
back to Ft. Gay. His daughters  
were Carrie and Lona, &  
Jean Holt.

Carrie m. John Michael (Mike)  
a lawyer of Wayne Co. H.

Lona & Jean were school ~~work~~  
teachers & probably went to  
Charleston.

Old man Richard Brown  
had some land that Hoard  
didn't get. His home was at  
the mouth of a hollow  
west of the N. & W. Depot.  
A cemetery known as Brown's  
Hill Cemetery where many  
old citizens are buried  
including my gr. mother Priscilla  
Adkins Fry (<sup>Mrs. James Fry</sup> ~~Mrs. E. C. Skaggs~~),  
and my ~~gr.~~ mother, Martha  
Fry wife of John H. Cole, my  
father and later Epison  
Clark Skaggs, who is also  
buried there.

My grand mother lived with  
my sep father, Skaggs. James  
Fry died in 1882.

Pick Brown had three  
sons Lafayette ("Lafe"), Albert,  
& Ulysses. I don't remember  
any daughters, if he had any.



Milton Elkins lived on the corner where the road turned up Twelve Pole, up from the N. & W. Depot.

Everett (?) Feagle lived on Second Street East. He had three sons and two daughters. His oldest son was called William, his second one, Frank, and the youngest was Ed. The daughters were Addie and Mamie.

Addie m. John R. Gieske?,  
an architect at Credo,  
He worked with  
Floyd Hoard, architect,  
later went to Huntington

Mamie m. Thomas Theodore  
McDougal, the editor.

The sons of Everett Feagle  
left there.

Cyrus Emmons, a house  
carpenter, came from up  
Twelve Pole, about 3 miles up.  
His wife was ——— McKeand?

William Smith Napier lived  
in Credo. He married Harriet  
and had children

Henry Duncan, father of  
Harry Duncan, attorney of Huntington  
Henry Duncan m. Martha Jane  
Ferguson, dau. of James Ferguson  
of the Forks of Twelve Pole. His  
farm was in the "forks".

Wayne Ferguson who married  
Mary Jane Kelly was also a  
son of James Ferguson.

James Ferguson m. Polly Lambert.  
Their children were old  
men & women  
when I knew them.  
They were:

John - Probably killed in  
Rebel army. Left large  
family. 3 sons & 2 daus.  
m. Morris, sister of?  
William Ferguson  
m. Pymble, dau  
John P.!

James Jr. Lived with  
Gay. Deputy Sheriff.

Wayne m. Mary Jane Kelly.  
No children.

Martha Jane m. Henry Duncan

Wayne

This was settled by Abraham Trout, Old Wesley Booth married his widow after Trout's death. Trout had only one son, John, I think. After her marriage to Wesley Boother, she had at least two sons, Will and Asa Boother, and a daughter who married Harvey Shepherd.

Wash Adkins, a bachelor, at that time, I believe, started the first store in Wayne, a general store. He later married Lucy Frasier Ferguson, wife of William Ferguson. I think she was a sister to old man Lewis Frasier of Elk Bay, who later moved to Condo.

Old man Milton Ferguson  
was an early settler - ~~the~~ <sup>he</sup> ran a  
boarding house at Wayne. His  
wife died and he re-married.  
I know of three sons by the  
first wife - J. J. Ferguson, a colonel  
of the Rebel Army, a lawyer, and  
later married Martha Jane Wellman  
daugh. of Samuel Wellman.

He lived at Ft. Gay. called  
Cassville. The Government changed  
the name of the post office to  
~~Cass~~ Ft. Gay, because there  
was another Cassville in the  
State (near Morgantown)

2. The second son was Joseph  
Ferguson who married a dau.  
of old man Reuben Booten. He  
lived in the town, and he  
and Mr. Booten ran a general  
store, one of the earliest in the  
county.

3. Charles W. Ferguson, who  
had a large farm, and ran  
a sawmill (steam), and a  
flouring mill in connection with  
W. L. Lee, William Napier  
and Bill J. Puchard built  
the East Lynn Railroad from  
Wayne to East Lynn. It  
was used to haul coal from  
the mines at East Lynn. From  
Wayne, it was shipped over  
the N. & W. R. R. to Union

## The Twelve Pole Mills.

The lower mill on Twelve Pole was at what is now Lavalette.

Alfred Clark was the first man that I knew that owned it after the Civil War. It was a water mill, and ground corn.

The Falls Mill was at the Falls of 12 Pole, now known as Hixson. In my day, a man named Joseph Turner ran this mill. He run it from before the war till some time after the war. I believe there was a carding machine there.

The Hill mill was next, run by James Fry but probably owned by him and old Jesse Adams.

Smith's mill run by "Big John Smith" was located about six miles above Wayne, on the Right Fork of Twelve Pole. It was washed out before I knew much about it, but it never was rebuilt.

Mays' Mill was about four miles above Smith's mill, on the Right Fork of Twelve Pole. It merely ground corn. James Cole, my grandfather was the miller, at the time of his death, about 1880. He was buried probably not far from this mill.

The Adkins Mill was about ten miles above Wayne, on the Left Fork of Twelve Pole. Old Uncle Attison Adkins owned it till probably 5-6 years after the end of the Civil War. Say about 1870.

It was built by Bill Ramsey, a number of years before the Civil War.

Queen's Mill is running now. Owen Adkins owned it during the Civil War. He sold it to Martin Frasier about the ~~time~~ close or shortly after the close of the Civil War.

I have been told that old "Billy"  
Perry. ~~Bill~~ A son Nathan Perry  
lives at N. Kenova, in the hollow  
above the end of the Kenova  
R.R. Bridge, and can tell about  
it

## Schools

My first free school in East Lynn District was taught in an old cabin that had been abandoned. Rev. John Jarrell. We ~~so~~ gathered wood at playtime, only playing when wood had been gathered for next day.

The large boys chopped the wood,

The younger ones carried it in.

About 1870-1871, the Board of Education built a log school building.

Alderson Workman was County Supt. of Schools.

The only requirements those days were to be able to read and write and do a little cyphering, and take the hot bath. Uncle John Jarrell was elected Squire, and died rather young. Most of the teachers who taught there came from a distance and soon left. John Napier taught school a few years. He was son of Robert Napier.



~~Director~~ ~~Pole~~

J

Beech Fork

I knew Sheriff Lamech Adkins. The first time he ran was against Wirt Brumfield of White's Cr. - 1872, I think

The second time he ran against Abe Davis of Beech Fork. Abe m. Columbia Mansfield of Wayne, dau. of Col. Joseph Mansfield who was father of Wm. L. Mansfield, Editor of Wayne Co. News, & ablest man they ever had. He was also father of Rep. Jos. Mansfield of Washington D.C. He now goes in wheel chair & is quite old.

America Mansfield, dau. of Col. Mansfield was a school teacher (several years) m. Martin Myers. They lived at Wayne several years. " "

W. L. Mansfield (State Legislature)

m. 1. Izza Purzell of Credo

Had one dau.,

Flossie m. ~~State~~ Representative  
Seymour Bowman

~~Barlow~~, from some

W. Va. Co. He later

was in real estate

business, probably

with Hans Watts,

later alone.

Col. Mansfield was a  
Rebel, but was killed  
soon after he went into  
the war, soon after it  
started. W. L. Mansfield in Tex

Representative Mansfield  
of Texas is probably 86-87  
years old. He worked in  
a store at ~~Wayne~~ Elmwood  
for Charles W. Ferguson. Elm-  
wood was about 1 1/4 mi  
from Wayne.

W. L. Mansfield

m. 2

, Probably  
a Huntington woman  
no children, I think  
Fannie

Jacob Adkins

Son of Jacob Adkins Sr.?

m. Lucy Adkins, dau of  
Berry Adkins Sr.

Lived near mouth of Rich  
Creek, at the "Round Hill"  
opposite side of 12 Pole  
& above Rich Cr., about  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  mi., on E. side of 12 Pole.  
He was killed by a saw log  
near his home, <sup>about Civil War days</sup> hauling from  
his own farm, to run down  
12 Pole to Credo. Byers -  
Alex Handley <sup>the</sup> would buy it  
& run it to saw mills  
down the river. It was  
rafted then - 2 men run raft.  
Later they ran loose logs.

Children of Jake & Lucy.

Calvin ("Big Calvin")

Went to Beech Fork &  
married there.

Cain ("Big Cain")

m. Susan Parsons,

who came ~~also~~ just  
after Civil War.

Lived with him  
unmarried. Later m.

22

Peter m. Arulda Fry, dau. of  
David & Christena Fry  
Lived & owned his farm  
at the mouth of Rich Cr.

"Blind" Man Adkins m. ?  
Lived about the Round  
Hill. He didn't live long.  
This was after Civil War  
some time in the 70's

Owen (Little Owen) - Never m. ?

America m. Jackson Adkins,  
son of Hezekiah &  
Nancy Adkins. They  
were first cousins.  
Lived above Wash Mills  
on land inherited by wife.  
"Tuit" m. Mrs. Wash Wallis.  
Lived at Rich Cr. on  
farm joining Peter's  
farm

"Sissy" m. John Adkins, bro. to  
Jackson Adkins.  
Lived on Left Fork of L.  
The rest above the Round

Hicy Adkins outlived Jacob Adkins probably 10 years. -  
d. about 1874. I was at the funeral. Both are buried near the mouth of Lick Cr., on a point where many Adkins are buried. No Tombstone, I think

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Sam Blankenship also lived on Millers Fork. I didn't know his family. "Let not your heart be troubled. If I go away, I will come again."

Mrs. Wm. Moore ran a boarding house - rather exclusive. Mr. Moore ran a harness & saddle shop in one of the front rooms.

Mrs. Moore came to the yard as Mr. B. was leaving with out paying his bill. She said "haven't you forgot some thing?" He looked all about at horse, etc. She then said, "you forgot to pay." He quoted above.

Oed Daniel Wilcher never married  
was said to be father of  
Bill Defoe. Daniel Wilcher  
lived with James Defoe  
"Clawhammer" Wilcher (Col Wilcher)  
was in the Rebel Army.  
Not a native of Wayne Co.

He m. — Osborn, dau of old  
John Osborn near East Lynn. They  
lived on her land inherited from  
her father  
Dan Wilcher & Joe Hare robbed  
somewhere in the South, would  
hid in the <sup>hanging</sup> moss of trees. Dan  
came back. He told Joe Hare  
he expected to return & live  
a miser. Joe Hare was hung.  
He made a confession of  
murder & hung in the south  
possibly Florida. He said "If  
I'd only done as Dan."

Eustace Gibson came from  
Culpeper Co., Va. He was twice  
elected to Congress. He ran  
1st against John A. Hutchinson of  
Parkersburg. Said folks said they  
had to go to Culpeper for a  
candidate.

ran against him. He said  
now there "two of us Culpeper  
men."

Above Wayne ~~and~~ most  
people were Rebels. There was  
a Union settlement in Grant  
Dist.

W. L. Mansfields second  
wife published his Civil War  
articles after his death.

I have helped my mother  
raise cotton & flax. This  
pretty well ended after the  
Civil War. Linen sheets, shirts  
etc were made of linen. It  
was bad to scratch.

I knew Henry Hampton  
who lived on the head of  
Mill Creek was a gunsmith  
muzzle loading rifles - one  
could kill squirrels with them  
from tallest timber. My  
father owned one such -  
so my mother told me. I  
just can remember seeing  
him.

Rag carpets were woven

Oct. 5, 1945

They made blankets, jeans for coats & pants, etc.

About 1870, store goods began to come in, and weaving largely ceased.

Wheat was beaten out by a "flail".

Horses worked threshing machines like cane mills. Threshed wheat this way. Corn bread eaten mostly. Wheat too hard to raise & thresh by hand.

Two sons of old Henry Ross were first to use a threshing machine - Everett & Lafayette Ross.

Andy Fry brought first separator - threshing machine separator - about 1876.

The first thresher of Rosses did not separate the straw etc. from the wheat - necessary to use rakes. Two men raked straw. A dusty job.



27  
I helped at house raising.  
Took up one corner.

Skillets & lids used until  
about about 1880. but many  
used them later. Step stoves  
used - No 7 & No 8. - burned  
wood. No gas then.

I never liked hominy.  
Ashhoppers in use to make  
lye for soap.

Flax would not grow twice  
on the same ground.

Cotton wouldn't mature  
very well. High ground best  
in hills. Frost would get  
it in bottoms. Sun required.  
It had to be gathered  
about 3 times a week or it  
would grow, push out &  
be lost on the ground.

Flax very hard to grow.  
After pulling, it must lay on  
the ground a day or two,  
then be bundled & put in  
a dry place, then beat  
off & save seed which

28  
sold for a good price.

Bundles had to be unpacked & laid in creek, weighted down for about 9 days, or lay it longer on the ground, taking the snow. The idea being to rot the stalk so it would brake (by a flax brake).

Then a ~~scb~~ scutching board was place one end in the ground. Lay flax on the upper end of this board. hold flax in one hand.

& beat it with a scutching knife, then change ends & beat the other end to get off the stalk. The lint

or bark was used. It was on the outside. Then it was hackled ~~to~~ on a board by a hackle - (nails in a board) then spun on a small wheel. The big wheel was used to spin yarn. All required work

Flax & hemp raised even in Canada - however, not strictly a southern crop.

# Wellman Land Grants

Nov. 17, 1820, 100 a., James Wellman

Bk. 1 p. 227

Others 1-410; 1382.

April 30, 1814, 25 a.; Jeremiah Wellman

Bk. 1 p. 141

March 10, 1810, 30 a. John Wellman

Bk. 1 p. 6

Others

Bk 1 p. 260, 261,  
271, 296

March 10, 1832 - Same & Sam  
Hamron

Others 1-382  
1-362  
1-364

~~1-~~

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1837 Madison Wellman 1-144

1840 Robert " 2-2

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## Wellman Deeds

Deed Bk 1 p. 219 -

Thos. Ward to John Wellman  
195 a. 1812

Deed Bk. 1 p. 372

Samuel Smiley to Jeremiah  
& Bennett Wellman

Deed Bk 3 p. 365, Alex Callett Jr.  
to James Wellman et al.  
1821

Deed Bk 3 p. 616, 1823, Samuel  
Short, J. H. to John  
Wellman

Other names

James 15-a Mill Cr., 1833

Madison 1835

Jeremiah 1838

Samuel 1841

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Transfers

1818 - Robert Ball to from  
Jeremiah & Anna

1819 - Samuel Webb <sup>from</sup> to Jeremiah  
& Burnett

1823 - State of Va. <sup>from</sup> to John W.

1823 - " from John (Sheriff)

He was Sheriff again 1833,

1833 - John & Lydia

1839 - Jeremiah & Zuvilda

1840 - Madison W &

1841 - Robert & Mahala

Deed Bk 8 p 325

Nov. 20, 1842

Wm Buffington

James Nagler

Burwell Spurlock

John Wellman

Samuel 4

Com. to run line of  
Wayne Co., etc report  
See further.

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1841 Simon Mainard from Richard  
Hamron 35 a. on 12 Feb, 1841  
Deed Bk 8 p. 69. — Only  
early deed to Mainard.

All deeds.

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1838 — Jesse Maynard, 100 a.  
Sur. Rec 1 p. 498

1840 — James M. 50 a., 1-512

All Grants.

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Walter R. Osburn was in the Confederate army.

Several letters written by him to "Miss Mary", his future wife, and written from the front have been preserved.

April 26, 1865, he wrote her to direct her letters to Jeffersonville, Tazewell Co. Va. Dr. H. Walker carried mail by hand, about every 2 mos., there being no P.O. or mail routes, they having been suppressed. Letters were to be directed to him with a request to forward to W. Osburn.

He was for a while under General Early, & took part in battles in the Valley, went to Harper's Ferry, crossed the Potomac, & moved toward Washington & Baltimore, came back across Shenandoah R.,

He wrote his parents from Monroe Co. Aug. 17, 1862, asking them to send him some clothes. He expected foreign intervention before another year, because of pressure on them (foreign govts & difficulty of draft in the north. He advised his mother "James" if ~~she~~ she had it "here" would bring \$1.50 a wd

He spoke of a chaplain, a <sup>Osborn</sup>  
Mr. Williams giving them an  
"excellent sermon on the wickedness  
of the army!" — Ever yours, to Pa,  
Ma, and Sisters.

The Media Research Bureau  
says: ~  
"It is recorded that the family  
is of Norman ~~ancestry~~ origin,  
coming to England at the time  
of William the Conqueror (c 1066 A.D.)  
Part of the family settled in Ire-  
land in the reign of Queen Eliza-  
beth"

Also there ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> lines of  
English Osborns & they came  
to America from both England  
and Ireland; Capt. Richard  
Osborne probably being first to  
come. He came to Hingham, Mass.  
Descendants lived in New England  
States, later scattered to many  
States.

It's noted for for large stature,  
long life, & willingness to fight  
for love of liberty & truth  
<sup>many of them</sup>  
They have achieved distinction  
in many fields.

(See "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage".

By Lucian Osburn (Osburn)<sup>21</sup>  
Samuel Ferguson died at the Levi  
Morris Ford of 12 Pole, 1825

See later sheet just before the  
Article by "National Research Society"  
508, Atlas Bedg. Washington

In above article a number of  
Rev. ancestors are given, Among  
them (12 others given - several in Va)

"Samuel Ferguson, Ensign was  
appointed on April 5, 1781

See Who's Who in America, New  
England, New York, etc

Ferguson Family - by - Ferguson.

There are about 8 coats of  
arms among the family.



Samuel Ferguson  
data concerning  
Samuel Ferguson, of the Revolution  
at Battle of King's Mountain, etc

He was b. in Ireland 1744 d. 1825  
at 81.

He came to America, settled in  
Tazewell Co. Va., 1772, came to  
Wayne Co., 1802 or 1804.

Mrs. Eunice Proctor Perkins in  
Herald Adv. April 21, 1936 says he  
was b. March 3, 1744

d. Feb. 12, 1825

m. Mary Jameson.

Was soldier of Rev  
Fought with Va. forces at King's  
Mt. & elsewhere.

His will - Cabell Co. Will Bk 1 p  
52.. Children: See will

Samuel Ferguson Jr. is said  
by members of family to have "gone  
west" in his early days, & never  
heard from.

Buried in Wayne Co., on Burl  
Cyrus farm, a mile or so below  
Wayne, on Twelve Pole Creek. A  
marker placed to grave, by members  
of the family in recent years.

( See List of soldiers in  
"King Mountain Men" &  
other publications )



The Wilsons and Their Name.  
(Media Research Bureau)

The surname Wilson is a patronymic -  
i.e., a name derived from an ancestor.  
The variant form, Willson, shows  
that the name means



(Latter part of Wilson)

All of these lived to old age, except Trig, and William, who died during the Civil War, probably on account of exposure during the war.

Charles married Harriet Harry.

Samuel married <sup>Lottie?</sup> Hallie Osburn.

Russell married Elizabeth Compton.

John married Elizabeth Crockett.

Augustus (Uncle Gus) m

Elizabeth (Aunt Bet) Kessel.

I can't recall or find Amos's wife's name.

Margaret married Wilbur Slade.

Elizabeth married Zimm Moore.

Jenny married Crockett Stump.

Eliza married a man by the name of Mitchell.

### The Tabor Family

John Tabor was born June 11, 1827, and died Sept. 4, 1885, from Stomach trouble. He was married to Elizabeth Crockett, Oct. 30, 1851. She was born May 1, 1828~~9~~, and died Aug. 8, 1908.

Following is a record of their children.

Daniel C. b. Sept 15, 1852.

d. Sept. 18, 1854.

Charles W. b. Feb. 4, 1854

d. March 23, 1929

Samuel C. b. June 28, 1858

d. Jan 27, 1924

Sarah Ann b. April 26, 1859

d. Oct. 24, 1861.

Margaret Salome

b. May 19, 1861

d. Nov. 8, 1911.

Evilina b. March 19, 1863

m. James Ludley.

George R. b. March 16, 1865.

John Hugh b. Jan. 30, 1867.

d. Nov. 22, 1929.

Waller O. b. April 29, 1869.

Wade F. b. March 26, 1871.

d. Dec. 17, 1930

Lucinda b. Jan. 26, 1873.

d. May 22, 1874.

Moses N. b. Oct. 16, 1874.

# Family of Augustus Tabor (Uncle Gus)

Augustus S. Tabor was born Dec. 9, 1836, and died suddenly of paralysis Dec. 8, 1908. He was married to Elizabeth Kessel Aug. 22, 1865. She was born in Jackson County, Sept. 20, 1849, and died Sept. 21, 1929. She was known as "Aunt Bet" Tabor.

Following is a list of the children of "Uncle Gus" and "Aunt Bet":

Frances B. b. March 15, 1868.

Stella S. b. June 19, 1866. 1866.  
d. of fever, March 8, 1896.

William W. b. Nov. 11, 1869.

Albert S. b. Nov. 27, 1873.

d. of fever, March 9, Dec. 9, 1900.  
Jasper N. ("Bub")

b. Dec. 25, 1875.

Mazilla J. b. Sept. 5, 1878.

Frank G. b. Jan. 17, 1881.

George H. b. March 14, 1883.

James H. b. March 13, 1885.

Lucian B. b. June 14, 1888.

Alice E. b. Sept. 24, 1891.

Record of mother's brothers and sisters.

My great-grandfather, William Tabor, came from England To America about the year 1763, and lived in Montgomery Co., Va., and later moved to Tazewell County. My grandfather, Daniel Tabor was born Jan 7, 1794, died Feb. 11, 1855. His wife, Mary Flummer, was born Nov. 1, 1796, died Jan. 10, 1881.

Here is mother's brothers and sisters:

Charles F. Tabor b. Aug. 14, 1819, d.  
May 30, 1889

m. Harriet Harry

Samuel F. Tabor b. Sept. 15, 1820.  
d. March 25, 1809.

m. Lottie Osburn.

Virginia Tabor, b. 1822.

d. - will get her date later,  
I think

She m. Crockett Stump.

Amos H. Tabor b. March 22, 1824  
d. Jan. 10, 1885.  
m. Cynthia McPherson.

Margaret Tabor b. 1826  
d. Aug. 1919.  
m. Wilbur Slade

John Tabor, b. June 11, 1828  
d. Sept. 24, 1885  
m. Elizabeth Crockett.

Elizabeth Tabor b. 1830.  
d. Jan. 10, 1889.  
m. Quim Moore.

Russell B. Tabor b. Feb. 26, 1832  
d. Nov. 1, 1912.  
m. Elizabeth Compton.

Eliza Tabor b. Nov. 1, 1834  
d. May 12, 1871  
m. George Mitchell.

Augustus S. Tabor b. Dec. 7, 1836.  
d. Dec. 8, 1908  
m. Elizabeth Kessel.

Mary M. Tabor b. Dec. 25, 1838  
d. Sept. 29, 1924  
m. Walter R. Osburn.

Daniel Trigg Tabor b. Dec. 25, 1840.  
d. Dec. 29, 1861  
not married.

William W. Tabor b. (don't know)  
d. Sept. 27, 1861.  
unmarried.



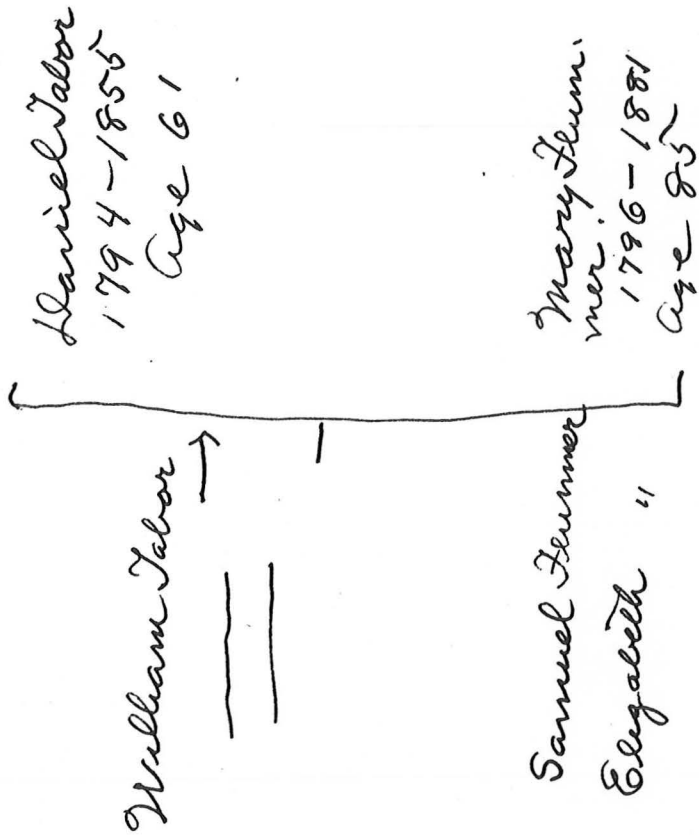
I omitted the middle name of  
letter of Uncle Sam's name through  
mistake. It should be Samuel F.  
Tabor.

The above record was furnished  
by Lena Dudley. She states that  
great-grandfather, William Tabor,  
came from England, but doesn't  
say he was born there. I have  
been informed that the Tabor are  
of Irish descent.

Aunt Eliza Mitchell was born  
in 1834

(By Lucian W. Osburn)

# Tabor Genealogy



The Tabor Family  
( By National Research Society )  
508 Atlas Bldg.  
Washington, D.C.

Delquest in "These Names of Ours"  
tells us that the name Tabor or Taber  
is one of the relatively few "musical  
names." It is derived from "Taborer",  
"a player on the Tabor, a kind of  
small drum. Tabor may sometimes be  
local from Tabor; in ~~the~~ Czechosla-  
vakia in the fifteenth century, Tabor  
was the principal city of the Hussites,  
who were also known as Taborites.

From Lower's "Patronymica  
Britannica" we learn that Taber or  
Tabor is a contraction of 'tabourer',  
one who plays on a small drum.

According to Baring-Gould's "Homes  
of Family Names, a taborer or taberner  
was the village player on the tabor  
or small drum, at dances. The  
surname remained as Tabor or Taber

Harrison in his "Surnames of the  
United Kingdom" tells us that the name  
Tabor or Taber is metronymic for  
Tab(b)erer which is of Anglo-French-  
Spanish-Arabian origin

Signifying "Tabour-Player" or "Drummer"  
derived from the Middle English  
'tab(o)wer', a form of the Middle  
English and Old French 'tabo(u)r'  
signifying 'a small drum'.

(See "Burke's General Armory" for  
coats of arms.)

Record Book of Free Schools, Barboursville  
Township, Cabell Co. W. Va.  
July 8, 1865.

First meeting of school commissioners, for the purpose of distributing the township into three school districts distributed as follows:

District No. 1 — All north of Mud River allowed to Samuel A. Childers, School Commissioner of District No. 1.

District No. 2 — As follows: Beginning, at the head of Little Fudge, on the dividing ridge, running the same, to the creek leading to Huseberry's Mill, thence across the river, thence down the river, so as to include Charles K. Morris's farm, thence the dividing ridge to the Wayne County Line. District No. 2, John Thornburg, school commissioner.

District No. 3, as follows: All  
South of ~~the~~ <sup>the lines of</sup> District No. 3, ~~at~~  
~~Followed~~ William Thompson, School  
Commissioner.

July 22, 1865.

The Report of the School  
Commissioners of the number  
of school children in their  
several districts

District No. 1 - 55 males 91 females

District No. 2 - 122 males 115 "

District No. 3 - 113 " 98 "

Johnson Lusher, Secretary.

Nov. 24, 1866.

The Board of Education met and made the following orders,

Order No 1 - Allowing S. W. Fulwiler \$38, out of the Building Fund.

" No. 2 - Allowing Wm. Thompson, for taking the enumeration of the children, in District No. 3 - \$8<sup>00</sup>  
1865-6

" No. 3. - David Smith \$4.00.  
Enumeration in District No. 2, 1866, \$4.00

" No 4 - Joel K. Salmon \$5.00  
Enumeration in District No 1 for 1866

" No 5 - Edward Eden \$13.94  
from Bldg. Fund

" No 6 - Johnson Lusher 20.00  
for Sect. B. of E.  
1865-1866.

" No. 7. - Peter Angle  
Bldg. Fund \$30<sup>00</sup>

" No 8 - Edward Eden  
Bldg. Fund 15.00

No. 9 - M. Childers \$10.00  
Bdgs. Fund

No. 10 - and on to No. 34.



Cabell Co, W. Va., June 14, 1867.  
 Report of School Coms., on Enumeration  
 of Youth

| White                               |       | White   |         | Colored |   |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| District No. 1                      | Males | Females | Males   | Females |   |
| District No. 1                      | 53    | 45      | 0       | 0       |   |
| No 2                                | 40    | 21      |         |         |   |
| No. 3                               | 61    | 58      | 3       | 2       |   |
| No 4                                | 28    | 28      | 0       | 1       |   |
| Part of No 3                        | 4     | 10      |         |         |   |
| No 5                                | 30    | 26      |         |         |   |
| Pea Ridge which is part<br>of No. 5 | 14    | 14      | 0       | 0       |   |
|                                     |       | White   | Colored |         |   |
| Total                               |       | 230     | 202     | 3       | 3 |

A levy of 6 mills on the dollar was laid for building fund.

A levy of 3 mills on the dollar was laid for school purposes.

Ordered that a copy of the above be given to the assessor.

( )  
William Thompson allowed 12.00 for  
services. Order given.

Joel J. Salmon allowed \$14.00 "

David Smith 4.00 "

Albert Herrenkohl 3.00 "

Johnson Lusher 5.00 "

Johnson Lusher, Sect.

---

At a meeting of the B. & E.  
of Barbourville Twp., County of  
Cabell, State of W. Va., June 4, 1867,  
the following distribution of the  
Township levy, for school purposes,  
and building fund, was made  
for the year 1866.

Total amount of Township  
levy, for school purposes, \$1481.21  
Deducting 6% for collecting  
and distributing and all  
other necessary expenses,  
for a contingent fund \$155.81,  
leaves for apportionment  
among the sub districts,  
\$1325.34

( )

( )  
equally divided between the nine  
sub-districts gives to each \$147.26.  
Total amt. of Town levy, for building  
fund is \$2962.43

Subject to a discount of 6%  
for collecting and payment \$177.44  
Leaving a balance of \$2784.99

It was ordered that the enumeration of youth be immediately taken so as to enable, the superintendent to distribute the state fund of (year) 1866

Wm. Gees, Secretary.

I hereby certify that Harriet Hall, School teacher of Sub-Dist. No. 7, of Barboursville Township, has made no monthly or quarterly return of school register.  
June 20, 1867. J. Lusher, Secy.

( )

( ) Amount of State Fund, & of Barboursville Township, for the year 1866 is \$414.88. giving to each sub division according to number of youth, the following sum

Dist. No. 1 — \$91.88

No. 2 — 57.25

No. 3. — 129.38

No. 4 — 53.51

No. 5 — 78.80

equalling a total of \$414.88.  
(1% deducted for disbursing,  
leaves for apportionment \$410.73

A copy of the above given  
to the Township Treasurer,

June 20, 1867,

J. Lusher, Sect.

I certify that the above named  
Mrs. Harriet M. Hall has on the  
20th day of June 1867, made  
her quarterly report.

( ) Henry Merrill, Sect.

At a meeting of the B. & E. of  
B'ville Township, June 4, 1867,  
the following distribution of the  
Township levy, for school purposes,  
and building fund, was made  
for the year 1866

Total levy for sch purposes  $(1481.21)$   
\$1481.21

Deducting 6% for collecting  
& disbursing & other  
necessary expenses for  
a contingent fund \$155.89

Leaves for apportionment  
among the sub districts \$1325.34  
equally divided among the  
nine sub-dist's gives each \$147.26

Total amt. of Twp. for  
Bldg. Fund - - - \$2962.43

Subject to a discount of  
6% for collecting & pay-  
ments \$177.44

Bal. of \$2784.99

It was ordered that the enu-  
meration of youth be immediate  
taken so as to enable

the Superintendent to distribute  
the Seal Fund of 1866,

Wm. Algeo, Sect. 5.22.

---

At a meeting of the B. & E. held  
in Belle Isle, etc., Saturday  
July 18, 1867, the following was a  
doped.

Order No. 1 - That Benjamin  
McCune be allowed the  
sum of \$8<sup>00</sup>, from the  
Bldg. Fund of 1867  
Henry Merrill, Sect.

On this 10th day of Aug. 1867,  
Francis J. Lesage, Assessor of Cabell  
Co., transmitted to me, the Under-  
signed secretary of the B. of E. of  
Biville Twp., the assessment of  
Taxes, for the Twp aforesaid, in  
Tabular form, for school &  
building purposes, for the year  
1867.

School Levy amounting to \$669.11.

Bedg. Fund 4 4 8 1338.

(Error) Total ~~1961.5~~  
\$ 2007.2

Henry Merrill, Secy

Order No. 2 To Francis Lesage &

Amt. of School fund assessed  
for B'arbourville Twp. for yr. 1867  
is \$581.27

6% deducted, etc. leaves  
for apportionment \$546.41

Gives to each sub-division,  
according to number of youths,  
the following sum.

|             |   |                 |
|-------------|---|-----------------|
| Dist. No. 1 | — | \$123.14        |
| No. 2       | — | 76.26           |
| No. 3       | — | 173.16          |
| No. 4       | — | 70.06           |
| No. 5       | — | 103.78          |
| Total       |   | <u>\$546.40</u> |

A copy of the above was  
given to the Twp. Treas. &  
to the Trustees, in their  
respective districts

Henry Merrill, Sect.



At a Meeting of the B. of E. held  
in B'ville Township, Sat. Sept. 28,  
1867, the following was adopted

Ordered that James Baumgardner,  
Wm. S. Childers, and R. J. Lloyd be  
and are hereby appt. Trustees of  
No. 1.

Ordered that Wm. Merrill, J. V.  
Sweetland & Wm. Eggers, appt  
Trustees of District No. 2.

Ordered that John W. Thornburg.  
Rece Dillon, and James E. Edens  
be & are appt. Trustees of Dist  
No 3,

~~District~~ No. Ordered that the above  
named Trustees of said district,  
do appear before the Sec. of the  
B. of E. & qualify as such Trustees,  
as aforesaid, and that they be  
furnished with a copy of this  
order.

Order No. 3  
Ordered that an order be issued  
for one stove for each district.

Order No. 4 - To A. J. H. Hoback,  
Bdgy Fund \$15<sup>00</sup>

No 5 - To James E. Eden, Bdgy. Fund, \$139<sup>00</sup>

No 6 " " " " " \$100<sup>00</sup>

No 7 " " " " " \$100<sup>00</sup>

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In compliance of an order from  
the President of the B. of E. of Boile  
Twp., I have distributed the  
following maps and books:

1 Ancient ~~Modern~~ <sup>Outline Map</sup> ~~Geography~~  
and 25 keys to the school  
house near the premises of  
Mrs. Watson.

1 Ancient Outline Map

1 Geo. & List & 25 keys to  
the School House near the  
premises of James Baumgardner

1 Map, 1 Geog. & 25 keps, to the  
School house, near the  
premises of Hoback & Dillon

Nov. 20, 1867 At a meeting of the  
B' of E. of B'ville Twp., present  
Joel K. Salmon, President, David  
Harshbarger & David Smith

On motion of Joel K. Salmon, it  
is ordered that the Sec. of the B' of E.  
be allowed \$35, for his services,

Ordered that Joel K. Salmon be  
allowed \$7.00 from the B' of E. Fund  
Henry Merrill, Sec.

Amt. of State Fund of B'ville  
Dist. for the year 1867 is \$493.00  
1% deducted for disbursing 4.93  
gives to Treasurers.

Two fifths reserved gives \$195.23  
Leaves for apportionment \$292.87

Gives to each sub-division No 5 50  
according to no. of youth  
enrolled, the following sum.

List No. 1 - 56.36

No. 2 41.51

No 3 - 89.87

60  
A copy given to the Treasurer

May 23, 1868

Henry Merrill, Sec.

# Cabell County Superintendents

William F. Huseberry, 1863 - April 1865

William Algeo April 1865 - 1867 1872

Q.K. { Rev. Spencer King 1868 - 1869

J. B. Kline 1869 -

William Algeo 1872, 1875

F. M. Vickers 1876

~~J. A. Kayser 1877~~

{ L. S. ? Duncan 1876

{ L. L. Duncan 1877 - 1879

J. M. Vickers 1879



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
OHIO STATE LIBRARY

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February 16, 1949

Mr. F. B. Lambert,  
Barboursville, West Virginia.

Dear Mr. Lambert:

In response to your request of January 31 we have found the following:

The meteoric display of November 13, 1833 was observed from the West Indies to British America, and from 60° to 100° west longitude.

An extraordinary fall of meteors occurred on November 12, 1799.

Source: Comets and meteors by Daniel Kirkwood,  
1873, p. 71 and p. 74.

The shower of 1866. The greatest number recorded and any one station was seen at New Haven by Professor Newton. On the night of the 12th of November, 694 were counted in five hours and twenty minutes, and on the following night 881 in five hours.

The eclipse of August 7, 1869, crossed America diagonally from Alaska to North Carolina.

Source: Eclipses of the sun - by S.A. Mitchell,  
New York Columbia Univ. Press 1923-p. 139.

Mitchell does not refer to an eclipse of May 19, 1780. There was one on October 27, 1780.

\* The world almanac does not list the appearance of a comet in 1883 or 84. The comet Wolf I was discovered in 1884.

\* It was Sept. 6 - Feb.  
1882-3

ELR:ab

Sincerely yours,

*Edith L. Rathbun*  
(Mrs.) Edith L. Rathbun,  
Head Reference Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

REFER TO NO.

H5(1)  
Op-2601  
Serial 280P26

4 March, 1949

Mr. F. B. Lambert,  
Barboursville,  
West Virginia.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of January 26 to the Library of Congress has been referred to the Naval Observatory for reply.

A great comet appeared in September 1882, and remained visible to the unaided eye until the following February. It was not Halley's comet.

A total eclipse of the sun occurred on August 7, 1869; the path of totality crossed the United States, and the eclipse was visible as either total or partial over nearly the whole of the country.

The spectacular display of "shooting stars" in 1833 took place on November 12.

The "Dark Day" in 1780 was probably a meteorological phenomenon; we suggest you write to the U. S. Weather Bureau about it.

It is impracticable for us to compile a list of all the principal events of this kind since 1780.

Sincerely yours,

*G. M. Clemence*

G. M. CLEMENCE,  
Director Nautical Almanac,  
U. S. Naval Observatory.

The Eclipse of Aug. 7, 1869

The ~~Eclipse~~ <sup>Comet</sup> of 1882 was said to have been visible for nine months. It was visible only in the early morning, and for three days was said to be visible to the naked eye with the sun above the horizon.

Meteorite showers:

Nov. 12, 1799

Nov. 13, 1832

Nov. 13, 1833

Nov. 14, 1866

Nov. 14, 1867

Nov. 14, 1868

Nov. 15, 1901

Nov. 16, 1932.

( See Poem by the author of the  
"Man With the Hoe" - Edwin Markham





# Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio

University of Cincinnati Library Building

Cincinnati, Ohio

21

February 5, 1949

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BEVERLEY W. BOND, JR.  
ROBERT L. BLACK

} *Curators Emeritus*

Mr. F. B. Lambert  
Barboursville  
West Virginia

Dear Mr. Lambert:

It is a pleasure to hear from you. The enclosed transcript is the entire story as it appeared in the CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE, November 14, 1833.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Virginus C. Hall  
Director

VCH:rw  
encl.

66

ALLEGHENY OBSERVATORY  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

RIVERVIEW PARK  
PITTSBURGH 14, PENNSYLVANIA  
1949 February 4

Mr. F. B. Lambert,  
Barboursville, West Virginia

Dear Sir:

Your letter of January 27th has been turned over to me for reply.

I cannot give you any specific information on the "dark day" of May 16, 1780. This must have been due to a particularly cloudy condition and was probably quite local.

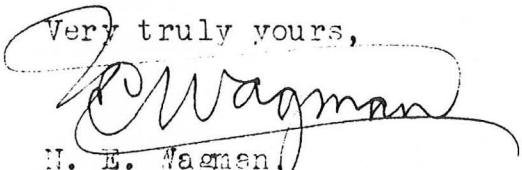
The dates of the showers of shooting stars were as follows; 1799 Nov. 11, 1833 Nov. 12, 1866 Nov. 13. Cause: *earth passing through orbit of swarm of meteors.*

The great comet of 1882, <sup>or</sup> ~~was~~ Comet 1882 (III) was observed in September of 1882. There have been no comets of equal brilliance since that date. The most interesting one since then was Halley's Comet which was observed from the end of April until the summer of 1910.

The meteor which you observed might have been one which entered the atmosphere above you and disappeared over the horizon behind you.

There was a total eclipse of the sun on August 7th, 1869.

Very truly yours,

  
H. E. Wagman,  
Director

new:me j

*Note - There are slight errors in dates above.*

"In May (19<sup>th</sup>), 1780, the famous Dark Day descended on New England. Men felt the Judgment Hour had come, and senators rushed from the Senate Chamber to the meetinghouse to pray, or would have rushed had not one Senator Haverpart prevailed over them:

"Bring in the lights; let us be found,  
Doing our duty's common round.  
Bring in the candles; keep to  
the task;

What more can judgment angels ask?

( Edwin Markham's "A Judgment Hour"  
( Gates of Paradise, Doubleday  
Doran Page and Co.), which  
describes the incident.

Hist. of Accomack Co 1948  
By Beverly Sheets  
"Anahallooke" near Richmond  
"Va. Colonial Abstracts"  
Aug 15, 1948 Vol 32  
Accomack  
1637-1640.

Barboursville, W. Va.,  
Feb. 8, 1949.

Dear Wiatt: ~

I have been waiting patiently for some of the "Committee of One Thousand" to answer your query concerning the "Dark Day" of May 19, 1780. Since they have been derelict in their duty, I will do the best I can for you.

You were right in presuming that this was a Total eclipse of the sun. Such occurrences are not uncommon, and occur quite often, but are not visible everywhere at the same time, the reason being that they are caused by the ~~moon~~ moon coming directly between the observer and the sun. The moon is comparatively much smaller than the sun, and much nearer the earth. For this reason the path of the eclipse is limited.

This famous "Dark Day" of May 19, 1780, was visible

( ) Perhaps equally as exciting were some of the 'great meteoric showers' generally spoken of as the "Falling of the Stars". The most famous of these known to have been visible here occurred Nov. 13, 1833. Old people remembered the date by births, deaths, etc. which occurred on the day the "Stars fell", and traditions of ~~this day~~ <sup>it</sup> exist here even to this day. The story has been handed down from generation to generation.

Many people thought the world was coming to its end. It was visible, most everywhere, in the eastern part of the United States.

( ) A Yale professor said it resembled a snow storm, and the sky was so "filled with these shooting stars" that all parts of it were covered so that no place as large as a

full moon that was not being crossed by a meteor. Similar displays were seen in some sections in 1799, and in 1866, but will probably not be seen here any more because the 'whole shower' was said to have passed too near to the planet Jupiter, and was pulled into a new orbit.

I have seen many shooting stars but nothing like this. However, I did see an unusual meteor some years ago. I and my wife were on our way home from the Hebron Baptist Church about 9:30 P. M., one night. All at once a very brilliant light appeared behind us. Looking back we saw a perfectly round body as large or even larger than the noon day sun and equally as brilliant. It appeared to remain stationary

for a short time, but gradually faded away. It was only a few feet above the road, and about a hundred yards behind us.

Comets have always been quite fascinating. I remember the great Comet of 1882. It was visible only in the early morning hours, hence, many people never saw it. It was said to be visible for about nine months.

We lived in the head of the right fork of Federal Creek, near Millersport, Ohio. My uncle, Alfred Swartwood, arose before day light, one morning, and came running up to our house, and said something awful was going to happen. We went out and saw the strangest sight I have ever seen. This comet seemed to stretch one third the way across the heavens,

It was said to have been  
so brilliant that, for three  
days, some people saw it  
after sun up.

Comets are often looked  
upon by superstitious people  
as "omens of famines, pestilence,  
and war."

Whatever the value of  
such displays as the "Falling  
of the Stars", in 1833, we  
may well imagine that  
there was a substantial  
increase of attendance, at  
prayer meetings, and at church.

Very truly yours,

F. B. Lambert.



~  
Meteors  
or  
Falling Stars  
~

About Nov. 13, 1833, there was a great display in the heavens, visible in this Territory, and popularly called the ~~day~~ night or day? "<sup>Falling</sup> when the stars fell". People were badly frightened, and many thought the world was coming to an end. It was visible most every where in the eastern part of the United States. A Yale professor said it looked like a snow storm and that the sky was so filled with these "shooting stars" that all parts of it were covered so that no place as large as a full moon then was was not being crossed by a meteor. <sup>A similar display</sup> It was seen in 1799, and 1866, but will probably not again appear. The whole shower had passed too near Jupiter, and was pulled into a new orbit.

( ) Solar eclipses occur in the new of the moon. The moon is then between the earth and the sun. Some times several eclipses occur in the same year, no fewer than two nor no more than seven can occur in a year.

---

To fix the date of any eclipse that has occurred or will occur from 1207 B.C. to 2162 A.D. consult "Oppolzer's Canon der Finsternisse"

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( ) "A Total solar eclipse can be seen only within the umbra of the moon's shadow" Such eclipses are not rare, but many persons never see them. Both men, and other animals, as well as birds see them. Roosters crow and they and other fowls go to roost, dogs bark.

many flowers close their blossoms, and dew or frost may form.

Aug. 31, 1932, there was a total eclipse of the sun visible in New England

Comets are looked upon by superstitious people as "omens of famines, pestilence, and war." Note the one for 1883 or 1884. 1882

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A Good Astronomy

John Charles Duncan, Ph.D.  
1935

Harper & Bros,  
New York.

The 1932 eclipse lasted less than 2 minutes, but astronomers and others were on the spot. Much superstition even then.

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"Palestine Plays"

By

Lawrence Housman  
New York

Charles Scribner's Sons

1948

# A Judgment Hour

It was May-day noon,  
and the world grew still,  
For night rushed down  
on shore and hill  
noon turned to midnight

The sun was dead,  
A blot in the bleakness overhead,  
The birds flew scared  
to their nesting boughs;  
There was neigh of horses  
and bellow of cows:  
The house-dogs howled  
in a fringe of fear;  
Men felt the doomsday  
drawing near,  
The bats came flittering  
out of their holes,  
And the wicked suddenly  
thought of their souls!

The Senate there  
in the Hall of State,  
Sat hushed before descending fate,  
The voices cried in the Hall "Behold,  
This is the judgment hour  
foretold."

77  
"Out, Senators, out & away, away—  
Out to the Meeting House to pray!"  
Then with a grave and quiet face,  
Uprose a Senator, in his place.  
O Muse of History, bring your crown  
For Haverport or Stamford town!  
"Hold," cried this son of Pilgrim sires!  
There's only one thing that heaven  
requires,  
That is to be found in our serving  
place,  
When God reveals his awful face—

From Hardesty

Thomas Wiley m. Jenny Sellards.

The Indians killed her brother and five of her children, but after her return from captivity, five others were born namely:

Hezekiah m. Christine Nelson of George's Cr., Kentucky, and settled on 12 Pole & lived there many years, but d. in 1832 while on a visit to friends in Ky.  
Jane m. Richard Williamson, settled on 12 Pole

Sally m. 1. Christian Gost of Ky.  
After his death she  
m. 2. Samuel Murray. She d.  
March 10, 1871.

Adam

Said to have been living somewhere in Ky. when Hardesty was published 1884(?)

William - Raised a family in the Valley of Fowles Cr. Kentucky.

Thos. Wiley d. 1810.

Jenny d. 1831, of paralysis.

Chancery File 27 Cabell Co.

A newspaper ad. shows a suit  
filed Feb. 1879 (Huntington Com-  
mercial (Weekly) - W.A. Gibson, Publisher)

A. Cross Bill to revive a suit  
against the widow and heirs-at-  
law of Thomas Spurlock, dec'd.  
& to enforce a contract between  
Thos. Spurlock & the plaintiff,  
John M. Blake, for the exchange  
of certain lands.

This bill shows that John  
M. Blake vs. ~~Leitha Blake~~,  
& Spurlock, dau. of Daniel S. (?)  
Catherine Spurlock was the  
widow of Thomas Spurlock,  
and the heirs at law (of Thos.  
Spurlock) were:

Leonora (Spurlock) now the  
wife of Wm. Cooper  
Lora Ann (S.)

Ira J.

Lillie B

John R.

Andrew J.

Granville B Spurlock and

one dau. ———, wife of

James M. Blake

Sarah Spurlock, wife of Wm

J. H. Ferguson,  
Solicitor  
M. S. Thornburg,  
Clerk.

The "amended and Supplemental answer says:

John M. Blake was husband of Leitha Spurlock, of bills filed against J. M. Blake by Nimrod Bryant et al in Circuit Court. Blake & wife say

Daniel Spurlock, in his life time proposed that Blake "that if he wanted to make an improvement on a 75 a. tract, on the right hand fork of Cow? Creek he would give him the land. He accepted, and in 1858, entered and improved it, and sold it to John Perry. in May, 1872. It was a part of the "Hopkins Tract" (an old survey), and his father-in-law (Daniel) wanted said improvement made in order to be able to hold the land against the Hopkins title. Nimrod Bryan withheld facts necessary for the court to know. One of which was that sd. Daniel



Spurlock set apart his lands except his home place, to his children:

1. To his daughter Nancy, wife of  
Nimrod Bryan, the land shown  
on the map of the surveyor  
Thornburg (Lot B part of Lot 5)  
all they were to have & they  
accepted same

2. To his son Stephen S.  
Lot A. of No. 5, accepted  
& who afterward sold it  
to Nimrod Bryan, who  
still holds it.

3. To John M. & Leisha Blake  
70 a. on Cow Creek  
but not their full  
share, & held same  
till about 1869, when  
they exchanged it  
with Thomas Spurlock

4. To his son Thomas  
Lot No. 1 (~~2 1/2~~) as his  
full share. Accepted  
& later exchanged  
with the defendants  
for Lot 7 & \$500 &  
paid in full by defend-  
ants. & exchange made  
(1 & 7)

5. To son Harvey Spurlock Lot 2  
& has held same, etc

6. To his son Jesse Spurlock  
Lot 3

Lot 4 is known as  
the "Home place" & was  
not set apart in Daniel's  
life time to any of his  
children, but was held  
for his own use during  
his life and was in-  
tended for

7 Florilla Spurlock, his  
daughter &

8 His son Burwell Spurlock

At the time of death of  
Daniel S., defendants were  
living with him and taking  
care of him & after his death  
deft's purchased the shares  
of Florilla & Burwell date June 2,  
1865, & took deed for it.  
Paid \$1480 for it.

Mentions 9 of the children  
of said Daniel S. have never  
questioned same

Mentions a suit bet Spurlock  
(10) & John H. ...

~~Sp~~  
Bryant also withheld the fact of the death of his (Bryant's) wife before this suit, leaving a number of infant heirs & these were not made parties to this suit. Said Beakes Lot 4 lies next to his other lands & he has made extensive improvements

(Evermont Ward was Judge)

Thos. Spurlock & family removed to the State of Texas where he shortly afterwards died leaving his widow Catherine (his 2nd wife) & her children as follows:

Wm. M.

Leanna S. wife of Wm. Cooper

Lova? ~~now~~

Ira J.

Lillie B.

John E.

Andrew J.

Granville B. & all except 2 first named are infants under 21, & all except Wm. M. are now residents.

of the State of Texas

Said Thos Spurlock left a  
dan. — ( ? ) by a former  
wife

He also had another dan  
named Sarah, by former wife  
who m. Wm. Doran who  
more than 20 years ago  
removed from W. Va. & where  
they went is unknown to  
defts. plaintiffs

Plaintiffs deny that  
said Thos. Spurlock conveyed  
Lot 7 to Blake, & that he  
can only obtain title through  
the court. Therefore, prays  
that heirs, etc. be made par-  
ties to this suit, but that  
Blake & wife are willing  
to make deed to Lot 1, etc  
as soon as above, etc.

Also signed by Blake  
& wife.

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In file 27, James C.  
Black vs. Geo. W. Summers, et al  
it appears that Melitta Black  
dan. of Adam Black, deid  
married Thomas

Chapter IV. ---- The People----- Cabell County.  
5. Internal Expansion-- 1860-1910.

Helen Keht  
Aug. 19, 1940.

B. The schools of Early Huntington.

It was not long after the first election of city officers in 1872, until the city fathers began to realize their responsibility for the education of the youth of the little city.

Jan. 19, 1872, councilman W. H. Hagen and D. W. Emmons were appointed as a committee to wait upon the sheriff of the county and ascertain what, if any funds were in his hands that could be applied to the support of the schools in the new city.

Councilman J. O. Wall and E. T. Mitchell were appointed as a committee to select a site for the school building in the west end of the city, or what we would now call the central portion.

Councilman W. H. Hagen and E. S. Holderby were appointed to select a site in the east portion. The Wall and Hagen committee reported that they had selected three lots on the north side of Fourth Avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets (the site of the present Lecco building). The other committee reported that they had selected a site on First avenue between 25th and 26th streets.

A new election was held in April 1872, and the old council was reelected, except that A. J. Enslow succeeded E. S. Holderby. In the meantime title to the Fourth avenue site seems to have been acquired by the city, for on April 28, 1872, the council directed the committee to secure plans for a building on that site, and obtain estimates as to its cost.

June 18, 1872, on motion of Councilman Enslow it was resolved to appropriate \$3000 out of the first levy for the erection of a building on the Fourth avenue site. Difficulties seem to have arisen regarding the purchase of the site for the building in the east end, and it was resolved at that same meeting to take steps to condemn the lots that had been selected.

Such action was later reconsidered, and Mayor Buffington Recorder Oley and Councilman Emmons were appointed as a committee to confer with the board of regents and see if quarters for a public school could be obtained in Marshall College; this was finally done. Apparently the school in Marshall College was the first public school within the boundaries of the new city. Mrs. L. C. Mason was supposed to have been its teacher.

At that same meeting on June 18, 1872, the committee reported the execution of a contract for a brick building on the Fourth avenue site at a cost of \$2800, except for plastering. This was the original Fourth avenue building containing four rooms.

On Oct. 23, 1872, the council authorized a bond issue of \$5,000, which seems to have been under the authority of the city charter. The bonds bore interest at seven per cent per annum, and were payable at the rate of \$1,000 each year for five years.

The Fourth Avenue building neared completion toward the end of 1872, and on Nov. 20 the committee was directed to have the property enclosed with a substantial fence on Fourth avenue, a picket fence and a close board fence six feet high on the three remaining sides.

Councilmen Enslow, Mitchell and Wall were authorized to engage teachers and open the school. The first principal for the building was L. C. Chase at a salary of \$75 per month, and teacher Alice Maupin received \$35 per month.

It was not until August 1873, that a site for the east end school was finally purchased. This site was at the southeast corner of



5. Internal Expansion -- 1860-1910.

a/ Schools - continued.

Third Avenue and twenty-second street. A contract was executed with A. D. Palmer for a two room building on the site at a cost of \$ 700, to be completed in forty days. Mrs. A. J. Delaney was named to take charge of the east end school at a salary of \$50 per month. Other teachers were Flora Scott, Mary Moreland and Ella P. Kneff. toward the end of 1873 Miss Lou Hill was appointed as an additional teacher. Miss Ella Kneff and Miss V. D. Kibbe was appointed to succeed her in January 1874.

A new superintendent of schools was also appointed in 1874, Mr. James D. Chesterman, at a salary of \$750 per year. In that same year, James Chesterman was appointed principal of Marshall college. Possibly the same man filled both positions. Mrs. Delaney, Flora Scott, Lizzie Huxhamand Lucy Maupin were appointed as teachers.

Then in 1875, there was another new superintendent in the person of John Gibson. He served one year and was succeeded by the Rev. Albert Bowers, pastor of the Congregational church, who also served one year. Other school superintendents in the first 25 years were :

Rev. James Madison ----- 1875-1879.  
John Wigal----- 1879- 1884.  
A. D. Selby----- 1884- 1886.  
J. J. Allison-----1886-1887.  
James M. Lee----- 1887- 1896.

In 1877, Miss Lizzie Stone, Hattie Abbott and Fannie E. Mitchell were appointed as teachers at the Fourth avenue building, and they with superintendent Madison composed the teaching staff at that building. James T. Unseld and Mary E. Carr were appointed for the Third avenue building.

In 1878, the one- room building on the McCoy road ( 8th street hill) was completed, and Miss Mollie Pennybacker was named as teacher there. Other teachers appointed that year were James T. Unseld, Miss A. M. Freeman, Lizzie Stone, Hattie Abbott, and Mary Johnston.

THE YEARS 1878 AND 1879 WERE GLOOMY ONES , SINCE ALL SCHOOL SALARIES WERE REDUCED. THE SUPERINTENDENT RECEIVED ONLY \$60; THE PRINCIPAL OF THE THIRD AVENUE BUILDING \$40; TEACHERS HOLDING # 1 CERTIFICATES \$35; TEACHERS HOLDING # 2 CERTIFICATES \$30; AND TEACHERS HOLDING #3 CERTIFICATES \$25 PER MONTH.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM CONSISTED OF FOUR PRIMARY GRADES BY 1887, TWO GRAMMAR GRADES AND THREE HIGH SCHOOL GRADES , ALSO TWO INTERMEDIATE GRADES. ON THE MEANTIME AN ADDITION HAD BEEN BUILT TO THE FOURTH AVENUE BUILDING, MAKING IT AN EIGHT ROOM BUILDING. THERE WAS ALSO AN ADDITION TO THE THIRD AVENUE BUILDING MAKING IT A FOUR ROOM BUILDING.

A NEW TEN ROOM BUILDING WAS COMPLETED AT THE CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTEENTH STREET, AND WAS NAMED OLEY BUILDING IN HONOR OF GENERAL JOHN H. OLEY WHO DIED ON MARCH 11 OF THAT YEAR. ( 1888)

IN 1889 THE CONTROL OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS PASSED FROM THE CITY COUNCIL TO THE NEWLY- CREATED BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE INDEPENDENT DISTRICT OF HUNTINGTON. THE FIRST BOARD ELECTED WAS COMPOSED OF SAM GIDEON, B. H. THACKSTON,

CHAPTER IV. --- THE PEOPLE--- CABELL COUNTY.

HELEN KENT.  
AUG. 19, 1940.

5. B. SCHOOLS- CONTINUED.

R. ENSLOW, R. M. ADAMS, W. O. WIATT, AND HENRY SIMMS, A BI-PARTISAN BOARD. IN 1891, THE HOLDERBY BUILDING WAS ERECTED ON TWENTY-  
FIFTH STREET. A YEAR LATER SIX ADDITIONAL ROOMS WERE ADDED.

IN MAY 1873, A COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL WAS APPOINTED TO ARRANGE FOR A COLORED SCHOOL TO BE OPENED IN THE COLORED CHURCH ON TWELFTH STREET. IN 1875 WILLIAM O. JAMES WAS APPOINTED TO TEACH THE COLORED SCHOOL. OTHER COLORED TEACHERS WERE ADDED FROM TIME TO TIME, AND IN 1893 THE DOUGLAS BUILDING WAS COMPLETED, ON SIXTEENTH STREET.

IN THE MEANTIME THE OLD BUILDING ON FOURTH AVENUE HAD BEEN NAMED "BUFFINGTON" BUILDING AND CONTINUED UNDER THAT NAME UNTIL 1897 WHEN THE NEW BUFFINGTON BUILDING ON FIFTH AVENUE WAS COMPLETED.

THE FIRST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS CLOSED (1896) WITH FIVE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS. OLEY, WITH MISS NAOMI EVERETT, PRINCIPAL; HOLDERBY, MISS FANNIE BURGESS, PRINCIPAL; THIRD AVENUE BUILDING, MISS CORA TRICE; BUFFINGTON, MISS SALLIE PEYTON; DOUGLAS, W. J. MCKINNEY, PRINCIPAL. IN ADDITION THERE WAS A SUPERVISOR OF MUSIC, EDOUARD C. LINDEMANN. HE WAS A TALENTED MUSICIAN WHO ALSO DIRECTED THE CHOIR OF THE TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND WAS LEADER OF THE SECOND REGIMENT BAND, WHICH WAS A FAMOUS MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF THAT PERIOD.

THERE WERE 38 GRADE AND HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS WHOSE SALARIES RANGED FROM \$ 32.50 TO \$ 45.00 PER MONTH. THEY WERE AS FOLLOWS:

MISS HAIDEE FROST

JULIA WILCOXEN  
ETHEL LALLANCE  
GRACE SHEPHERD  
ADDIE HAY  
KATHLEEN ELLIS  
BLANCHE ENSLOW -  
MARGARET WYATT  
JENNIE REECE  
BERNA WELLS  
NORA KEENAN  
MARION WYATT  
MARIA WARE  
CLARA EISMAN  
NAMIE CARROLL  
LENORA MILLER  
EDNA HERTZ

MISS LETA MOSS  
BERTHA MORTON  
MARY C. STATON  
NANCY ADKINS -  
LIEBBIE JOHNSTON  
SADIE NEWMAN  
SUE S. WARE  
LILLIAN ISBELL  
CORA TALLEY  
MAUDE INSON  
BERTIE LALLANCE  
ALICE FREEMAN  
SYBIL TALEY  
MABEL RIBBONS  
MARY DYERS  
JENNIE WOOD

MISS LIZZIE SMITH  
EUGENIA NORTON  
LIZZIE MOORE  
SUSIE JAMES  
JOSIE BARNETT

FROM- ARCHER, ROBERT L.  
" CHRONICLES OF EARLY HUNTINGTON"  
PUBLISHED IN HERALD- ADVERTISER- JUNE 9, 1940.  
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

## Chapter IV. The People----- Cabell County.

Helen Kent  
Aug. 20, 1940

## 5. Internal Expansion- 1860- 1910.

## B. The scene about 1880.

In the early days the city had wide streets and avenues as it does today. They were hot and dusty thoroughfares. A street sprinkler was operated in the business section to partially lay the dust. This was a square box like affair, a tank of wood mounted on four wheels and drawn by a team of horses. It had a spout or pipe across the rear end punctured with many holes, and through this the water, controlled by a valve from the drivers seat, flowed onto the dusty road.

The operation of the sprinkler was supported by the merchants in the two or three blocks of the business section at so much per week or month for each. Until the coming of the waterworks the "sprinkler" had to be driven to the water's edge for filling, and the whole affair had to be driven into the water until almost entirely submerged in order to fill the tank with the least labor.

In the winter the streets were a sea of mud, and if a pedestrian missed his footing in stepping from stone to stone at an intersection he usually sank to his boot tops. Low shoes were unknown and most people wore button shoes and "Congress" gaiters and boots for footwear. Horses and wagons were frequently stalled in the mire on the main business street.

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There were a few homes, but not many, south of Fourth avenue. Most of the homes and business houses were of frame construction. At one time the only brick building on the south side of Third avenue was Sam Gideon's clothing store. The remainder of the block was occupied by one and two story frame buildings with stores on the first floor and dwellings on the second.

The opposite side of the street was also occupied with frame buildings for a solid block with the exception of the Harvey Opera House and T. S. Garland buildings. This type of construction gave rise to frequent fires, and the clang of the fire bell was the signal for the whole community to turn out to assist in fighting the flames. Pieces of burning wood and shingle were carried by the heated air for blocks, and a fire meant danger for the whole community. The fire engine company and the hook and ladder company were volunteer organizations, and most of the leading citizens belonged to one or the other.

-----

Eighth street was a hot and dusty country road with only a few houses south of the railroad and cornfields on either side. It was the route the boys took to the swimming hole on Fourpole, and to the hills to hunt berries, pawpaws and nuts. There were only a few houses on Third avenue above thirteenth street, and the avenue was not opened above Twenty-fourth street until about 1888.

The side-walks were almost all of wood planks or "carlin points", and most of them floated away in the flood of 1884.

The population was a composite one drawn from several states, but mostly from Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New England. Memories of the Civil war had not been forgotten. When the Democrats were in power, the chief of police wore a grey uniform, and when the Republicans got in power (not until 1886) the chief wore a blue one.



Law File No 85 - Cabell County  
Circuit Clerk's Office (No K<sup>2</sup>)

P. Keenan, Assignee  
vs.

Samuel Hinch

A capias was issued for  
Samuel Hinch, Oct. 13, 1819,  
for a debt, etc.

"The Commonwealth of  
Virginia to the Sheriff of  
Cabell County, Greetings:

You are hereby commanded  
to take Samuel Hinch, if  
he be found within your  
baulwick & him safely keep  
so that you have his body  
before the Justices of our  
County Court of Cabell at  
the Court House there, to  
answer Patrick Keenan  
assignee of James J. Straughan  
of a plea of debt for \$50.  
and have thus then this writ.

Witness John Samuels Clerk  
of our said Court at the Court  
House, this thirteenth day of October  
1819.

9  
He was reported not found  
by Jesse Toney, Deputy for  
James Holderby, Sheriff.  
(Several capias issued)

The bill recites that  
on the 27 day of July  
1818, Samuel Hinch &  
others entered into a  
contract as follows:

"An article of agreement  
made and entered into  
this 27th day of July,  
1818, between James J.

Stranahan of the County  
of Cabell and State of  
Virginia of the one  
part and the subscribers  
herunto signed of the  
other part witnesses:

that the said James J.  
Stranahan doth agree  
to teach and pay due  
attention to a school  
in a house lately oc-  
cupied as a school house  
by Mr. Thomas Johnson said  
School to commence on the  
first Monday in August.

next and to continue the  
term of one year which term  
said Straughan obliges himself  
to use his best endeavors to  
instruct his students in the  
science of spelling, reading,  
and arithmetic & to keep  
good order & decorum among  
his pupils and the subscribers  
do oblige ourselves to pay  
to the above bonded James  
J. Straughan ten dollars  
for each scholar assign-  
ed to our names & to  
furnish a proportional  
part of his board during  
the term of said school.

Witness our hands and  
the number of scholars  
affixed this day and date  
above written.

Elisha McComas 3  
Samuel Hinch 3  
Moses McComas 3  
Elisha McComas  
for December 3  
William McComas 1  
John McComas 1  
David McComas 1

Josephus Lovejoy 1  
Parker Collins  $\frac{1}{2}$   
John McComas  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Com Parson  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Thos. McComas 1  
Daniel Bayles 1  
Benjamin Johnson  
Wm. Brumfield  
(He no. given)